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PRINTED BY THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889.

DURING the existence of this journal, now getting on for a decade, it has been our painful duty—or shall we say privilege?—to occasionally apply the microscope of fair criticism to the doings of the officials whom a paternal Government at home so graciously exports to rule over us. We did so on the 22nd December last, when we published the following paragraph:—

"After about two years intermittent labour an annex to the Government Civil Hospital has been practically completed. It is intended to be principally used as a fever ward, and will contain twenty-five beds in the four rooms, which are about 45 ft. by 25 ft., besides offices, quarters, &c. As a sort of semi-official inauguration, Dr. Atkinson, the house-surgeon, a week or so ago organised a concert, at which many local vocalists had consented to assist. The invitations were sent out for last night, and many including Dr. Stewart, who had been accepted, & with them, His Excellency Sir William des Vaux, who returned on Tuesday from pleasuring, apparently objected to this innocent celebration, and sent an intimation to that effect on Thursday. His Excellency's taste in vetoing a semi-private celebration of this kind is open to question, and we certainly wonder at his disregard for the convenience of everybody concerned in doing so almost at the last minute, when infinite trouble and some expense had been gone into in decorating the rooms, sending and accepting invitations, preparing songs, &c. The least he could have done should have been to let the Hospital authorities know the first thing that it was not His Excellency's high pleasure that the concert should take place, and a moment's reflection might have shown him that what his representative, Dr. Stewart, had practically given his patronage to could not be seriously subversive to discipline or injurious to the community."

Nothing more was heard of the matter until the other day, when *Truth* published a note on the same subject, couched in much the same terms as the above, and Sir WILLIAM DES VAUX seems to have then awakened to the consciousness that some explanation was necessary, for on the 18th inst. he wrote a lengthy minute on the subject to the Secretary of State, in view of any possible questions as to his conduct, that might be put in the House of Commons. This minute was read to the Legislative Council on the 22nd inst. In reply to a question put by the Hon. C. P. CHATER, we now propose to devote a few lines to its analysis. To begin with the Governor courteously terms our report a slander, and then innocently goes on to fully corroborate all we have said, only differing from us on the question of motive; and on this point it may be just as well to add that we imputed no unworthy motives. The especial defence for His Excellency's arbitrary conduct is that the noise would have annoyed the patients, that Dr. Atkinson had no right, without express permission, to organise a concert to which only his own friends and not the general public were invited, and that the whole affair involved a question of discipline. His Excellency sees no cause to regret his

action—in fact he is rather amused at the "amusing variety in the flowers of vituperative rhetoric" published in two of the local newspapers—the *Daily Press* and *China Mail*—and encloses "choice specimens" for the delectation of Lord KNUTSFORD and the officials of the Colonial Office. We hope that Governor des Vaux will not take the short commentary which we are about to make as being either vituperative or amusing—as we merely want to tell him in plain English, where, in our opinion, he was entirely wrong.

In the first place His Excellency, no doubt unintentionally, was discourteous to a gentleman who is the quintessence of courtesy—Dr. F. STEWART—in stultifying him after he had accepted the invitation and thus tacitly sanctioned the proposed concert. If the proceedings were irregular the Governor could have easily prevented a repetition of the irregularity. Then again we submit that he was wrong in asserting that the singing would have annoyed the few patients who could not attend. This argument was not merely erroneous—it was ridiculous. If His Excellency would spend an hour in the fine and extensive building he would find a very much greater cause of annoyance in the howling, zong-beating, cracker-firing rookeries below, and he would also see how fallacious his own argument about "cruelty," "indecent," &c., was. He further objected to a private concert in a public infirmary. Here, in a measure, it must be conceded that the Governor was right, and if his action had been confined to prohibiting any future performance, on those grounds, no one would have said a word, because although Dr. ATKINSON's intentions were most laudable and generous the principle is liable to be abused. But to contend that an innocent entertainment, already organised, favored by the smiles of Lady des Vaux herself, and justified by the nature of the occasion, could be seriously subversive of discipline in every public department is too far-fetched for serious consideration. His Excellency's "explanation" is a reply, not an answer, to the charge of high-handedness and stretching of prerogative which we, followed by the other inconsiderable local papers and assisted by *Truth*, made three months ago.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, March 26th.

The debate upon the increased Navy estimates was commenced last night, when Mr. CREMER moved an amendment that the proposed outlay was needless, and he advocated disarmament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reply, that the strength of England was the best guarantee of peace.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

FRENCH OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

PARIS, March 26th.

M. Despoint has been appointed Chief Justice of Mytbo, in Tonquin, and M. Bougenot, Attorney General for the Republic at Basseterre.

A DEPUTY FROM METZ.

March 27th.

M. Antoine, a Metz Deputy, has arrived at Paris, where he was warmly received. He will henceforth reside in France.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

March 22nd.

It has been decided to liquidate the Comptoir d'Escompte, which will be re-organised on a new basis.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Scotch voters of New York number 1,200.

THE U.S.S. *Marion* left Shanghai for Nagasaki on the 22nd inst.

THE number of female doctors in the United States at the present time is about three thousand.

THERE are about seventy thousand lace-makers in Normandy, and in all France there are nearly 200,000 women engaged in this industry.

THE Earl of Hopetoun, in clearing out his library a few weeks ago for the purpose of selling by auction a part of the accumulated volumes, discovered a *Masani Bible* worth over £4,000.

THE "plane to be sold by a lady with four carved legs" has been outdone. We read recently of an order given for "one lady's prime saddle for a tall, slim lady, all over hog-skin and perfectly plain."

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Lancetti*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore yesterday for this port, and may be expected to arrive on the 3rd inst.

W. S. GILBERT, it is well known, likes to design the dresses of the women in his plays. He says: "I abhor bustles, improvements, tight-lacing and all such abominations, and I think that women's dress should fall in natural folds to the figure."

THE Jews have always been a wasteful race; wherever they have had an opportunity. There are no fewer than six Jewish generals in the French army of to-day. Marshal Soult was of Jewish blood, so was Massena. Davoust's mother was a half-bred Jewess.

LITTON, the man with the breath, once more diffused his subtle aroma at Mr. Pollock's levee this morning. He had got drunk at the Sallors' Home yesterday, and announced that he was the Terror of the Topical Review. The first man he tackled told him that he was a knave, and this morning he was just feeling which rib was worst broken when the last went south—£1.50 or a week.

THE United States war vessel *Omaha* is expected to return to Shanghai shortly.

It is stated that while at Eton Mr. Gladstone was only dogged once, and that was for refusing to betray a school-fellow who got into trouble.

THUS the San Francisco *News Letter*:—"Chinese and Britishers seem to be running a race for unpopularity just at present, with the chances of the largest measure of success being in favour of the Britisher."

ARAB PASHA, who is still living in exile in Ceylon, is said to be growing old very fast, and to present the appearance of a heart-broken man. England's treatment of this gallant soldier and true patriot is a disgrace both to the country and to the age in which we live.

THE letters from "Cornered" and "Shareholder" referring to certain correspondence in last night's *China Mail*, we regret being unable to publish. The truth or falsehood of the allegation in "Ropes," communication to our evening contemporary will have to be decided in the Supreme Court.

ADVT. from a Georgian (U.S.) paper:—"We have on hand an excellent clothes-washer, which we have got for a year's advertising. As we have no clothes to wash, we are offering the thing for sale cheap, and to the person buying we will throw in a free local notice and year's subscription to our paper."

WU-TA-CHENG, the Director of the Yellow River, recently sent to the Foochow Arsenal for fifty iron piles to be used in strengthening the embankment at the great breach. The Director of the Arsenal has promised to send twenty piles with skilled workmen to place them in position.

It was reported that during the trial of Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, Sergeant Shee, in his excitement, thumped his brief on the table, and, in tragic tones, roared: "I call Heaven to witness—" when Lord Campbell stopped him with a gentle: "Brother Shee, had you not better call someone who could be cross-examined?"

A FRIENDLY shooting match has been arranged to take place at Kowloon on Saturday next between teams representing the Hongkong Volunteers and Garrison Shooting Club respectively. The conditions are seven shots (and one signing shot each) at two, four, and five hundred yards; an unlimited sights allowed. Firing will commence at two o'clock.

THE *Sing Pao* says that dangerous quicksands and shifting banks greatly interfere with navigation between Hankow and Ichang. A steamer which recently anchored off a place called King-chow lost her anchor through the chain parting. Two native divers went down and recovered the anchor, but they got themselves involved in the quicksand, and never came up again.

SAYS the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:—"The greatest national debt among the nations of the globe is borne by France. It is about \$6,250,000,000. Russia comes next with \$1,600,000,000, then England with \$1,560,000,000; Austro-Hungary with \$2,485,000,000; Italy with \$2,225,000,000; Spain with \$1,207,500,000, and Prussia with \$1,000,000,000."

AN American critic on Irving's "Macbeth"—"Irving's remarkable legs in a kilt must be a show indeed. The burlesque of Benedick, Malvolio and Romeo have not the same effect on legs that the Scotch costume has. A flapping petticoat and the upholstered air of a plaid braided about the shoulders give the top-heavy look to a man who has the penholder order of legs."

THE *Imperieuse* has been on the other side of the island this week, practicing her guns and torpedoes. She caused great consternation amongst the villagers at Aberdeen and Stanley when she fired up her torpedoes—netting—she thought she was fishing, and the beach was covered with groups of fishermen, bewailing the wholesale capture of their lawful prey.

Two fatal accidents occurred yesterday across the water. At Yau-ma-ti, near the Temple, three men were excavating the hillside when, about noon, several tons of earth fell, and completely buried two. At Hungnam, during the afternoon, a coolie who was cementing the side of the Dock fell to the bottom, and died soon after being taken to the Hospital.

A GERMAN professor, writing of "hereditary colour" in horses, gives the result of his investigations extending over a wide field. Of 1000 reproductions of pure English blood horses where sire and dam were of the same colour, that colour was transmitted 856 times to the foals. In 1000 cases where the colours of the sire and dam were dissimilar 437 foals followed the sire's colour and 563 that of the mother and 55 were different from both.

SAYS the N. C. *Daily News*:—"In consequence of further reports of the great distress in Shantung and Manchuria, and as there is a prospect of further remittances from Europe, the Committee of the North China Famine Relief Fund have decided to postpone the closing of their subscription lists until further notice.—Taelis 12,000 will shortly be sent to the Chefoo Committee to carry on their present relief work till June, and Tis. 5,000 will be sent to the Rev. P. D. Bergen for distribution in the neighbourhood of Chian-fu."

THE Chinese boarding-house runners give the police nearly as much trouble as all the other varieties of rascal put together, boarding ships before they are anchored, crimping, kidnapping, and deceiving the unsophisticated coolie in a score of ways. Yesterday several of them took a lot of emigrants on board the steamship *China*, and, as usual, demanded a dollar from each of them for the use of a mat in some favored corner of the deck. One refused to pay, and they violently assaulted him with iron bars and other weapons. The officers caught one of the gang, and Mr. Pollock sentenced him to four months' imprisonment this morning.

MARIA HENRIETTA, Queen of the Belgians, according to the Brussels correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, has gone in for editing. Like Miss Cleveland and distinguished women before her, she and her youngest daughter, Clemantine, have just started a magazine of an inoffensive type, which is called *La Jeune Fille*. The idea is to keep young girls up in household matters. The Queen refused to let her daughter edit the paper, and she has engaged a literary man to edit it. The paper is to be published weekly, and it is expected that Stephanie, the Crown Princess of Austria, will do the pictures. If the Archduchess Maria Valeria comes into the scheme, as is probable, this paper will be an altogether aristocratic affair. Their chance of journalistic success, however, would have been very much better had they started a society paper and each engaged to write all they knew about the Emperor and his friends, the King of the Belgians and the Crown Prince of Austria being among the most notorious types of European royalty.

HE (trying to play a trump card)—As I passed your house last evening I thought I heard an angel sing. She (smiling)—I was at the theatre last evening. Mrs. Mulhooly and her two twins were at our house visiting the cook.

A NEW YORK girl has just enjoyed the triumph of having the biggest wedding given in that city for years. She whispered around that the man she was to marry had a red-haired wife somewhere, who would be at hand to interrupt the ceremony. The church was crowded.

DOCTOR (passing a stonecutter's yard)—Good morning, Mr. Jones. Hard at work, I see. I suppose you finish your gravestones as far as "In memory of," and then wait for some one to die, eh? Stonecutter—Why, yes; unless somebody's sick and you're doctoring 'em; then I keep right on.

THE abolition of slavery in Brazil is said to have had a deplorable effect upon the industries of the empire, and a financial crash is anticipated. The wants of the freedmen being few, they will not work steadily. Habits of idleness and thrift are yet to be acquired. The financial outlook is so unfavorable that bank shares and similar securities have suffered a decline of 30 to 50 per cent.

TWO prominent Viennese physicians have devised an instrument for illuminating from the outside some of the cavities of the body, such as the larynx and nose. This instrument is a polished glass rod, to which is attached a small incandescent electric light. The light is reflected equally through the entire rod, which is placed on the skin of the throat, and thus the interior of the larynx becomes illuminated sufficiently for examination.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held to-morrow, the orders of the day are as follows:—

Financial Minutes.
Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 4).
First reading of a Bill entitled "The Arms Ordinance, 1888."

Second reading of a Bill entitled "The Vaccination Ordinance, 1889."
Committee on the "Bill for amending the Laws relating to the construction of Buildings in the Colony of Hongkong."

THE Liverpool *Post* tells the terrible fate of a congregation of church-goers, who, on being called to rise and receive the benediction, found themselves glued fast to the seats with the new varnish that had not quite dried. Never before was the church so absolutely united, and never one so harmonious in purpose. A frantic craze to get free swept through the building, and it resulted in success: but there was not a whole coat or dress in the congregation. Silk and broadcloth upholstered every seat, and the horrified people rushed into the streets holding their hands over the most exposed parts. The benediction was a failure.

PHILIPPE LUZ, composer, of Macao, went on a little "header" yesterday. It was not one of the "howling bursts" in which the true European delights—simply a quiet, inexpensive, plain drunk, such as pleases the ordinary Macao wild man. He spent twenty cents in "chow" otherwise *samsu*—hired a ricksha, and careered along Queen's Road until his head swam, and he was at rest. The rickshaman intelligently ran him up to the Central, and by tacking a little on to the distance he had hauled his dispirited patron succeeding in to-day getting Mr. Pollock to vote him 35 cents out of the treasury of Luz, which was further depleted by one dollar for the benefit of the revenue.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* reprints a lengthy article from *La Géographie* in which the deplorable condition of the French Concession on Shamien at Canton is depicted, and the Government is urged to adopt efficacious measures to prevent its total destruction. Three elements are said to gradually but surely threaten the existence of the French Concession,—the bad condition of the quays and bund, brought about by the ravages of the river waters, the introduction of Chinese soldiers on French ground, and the absence of French merchants and tax-payers. The attention of the various French Chambers of Commerce is called to the desirability of utilising Shamien as a commercial entrepot for the export of Chinese produce to Lyons and other French ports.

HERE is a cheerful little missionary para. from our *Sydney Bulletin* friend whose views we heartily endorse:—"Canon Taylor, an English ecclesiastic, has taken to sitting violently on the grand and lofty theory that all the world, from the Indian coral strand to the near-frozen ice-fields of Greenland, is waiting, and pining for the British missionary to come along and convert them and take their cocoanuts from them to give to Providence. In a recent tirade he relieved himself of these sentiments:—

In spite of all Mohammedan Societies, there are 10,000,000 more heathen and idolaters in the world than there were a year ago. In the China last year the Chinese Missionary Society (165 adult converts) the population means while increased by four and a half millions. In Ceylon, 416 missionaries spent £11,000 in making up converts, while 115 heathenized into Christians. In Northern India 900 agents got rid of £14,000 and proselytized 375 people. In Egypt, Persia, Palestine and Arabia 15,000 were laid out with absolutely no result at all. It is true in Palestine one half-breed Moslem girl became a Christian, but she is now a Roman Catholic nun. Scotland and France, Russia and Meiden, all score our missions. Our Christianity is a byword and a reproach among them. Our traders, who cheat and drink and gambled and quarrel and turn even villages to swart lands, reach what holds much more than the real religion of England abroad for the three hundred of a day's temptation to make such headway. Some men and women who find their force at home against the cruelty in the dark places in Whitechapel, against the lust and drunkenness that sink us lower than Bottom—all something in Christianity now again, having seen like St. Columba and St. Boniface and St. Francis Xavier to go forth and conquer."

THIS is the language of common-sense—one of the most uncommon things in the church and in many other places besides—but if Canon Taylor doesn't want to get into hot water he had better quiet down a little and sound his loud dumbrel in a softer key. For the missions to the poor heathen, furnish fat billets and lavish pictures for the saints, from the "copra apollas" of the Pacific to the bearers of glad tidings who deal in ivory and gold-dust in the interior of the Dark Continent, and if the holy preacher of the period finds any obtrusive canon rising to suggest that he should exchange his pleasant mansion on some coral isle, with the large profits and the respectable salary thereto attached, in order to labour in a feverish slum at Whitechapel, where Irish labourers throw bricks and English costermongers kick with hob-nailed boots—well, there will speedily arise one of the largest roves which ever agitated the bosom of the Church.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. AYRS (Colonial Surgeon) presided, and Dr. Cantlie, Major-General Gordon, Messrs. J. D. Humphreys, N. J. Edde, Mitchell-Innes, Wong Shing, and H. McCallum (Secretary) attended.

THE WEST POINT NUISANCES.

The Clerk read the minutes made by the various members on the report of the late sitting

Secretary, Mr. Crow, on report of the Fever Commission. Mr. Eds was in favor of sweeping away most of the nuisances referred to, or considerably restricting the practices which caused them. Dr. Cantlie asked for evidence as to the nuisances, and Mr. Francis wanted facts. In the discussion which ensued it transpired that the group of shanties complained of, which belong to Mr. Granville Sharp, and are occupied by fifty or sixty families, are simply rude huts with thatched roofs. Mr. Eds's minute was accepted as the recommendation of the Board, and a recommendation accordingly made that the old pits and manure heaps be condemned, proper drainage furnished, and the noxious trades of soy making and sugar-bag drying condemned in the first case and restricted in the second. The report and resolutions were then ordered to be sent to the Governor, pending the adoption of by-laws on the matter by the Board.

THE PROPOSED EPIDEMIC HOSPITAL.

Dr. Cantlie, according to notice, moved that a letter be addressed to Government respecting the recommendations of the late Board with regard to an Epidemic Hospital, and also suggesting a site.

In the course of the discussion that followed it transpired that no eligible site had yet been discovered. On the motion of Dr. Cantlie, therefore, a letter was ordered to be sent to the Government asking if the Board might submit recommendations for a site.

The Board then adjourned.

MISS AMY SHERWIN IN

"MARIANA."

Another large audience filled the City Hall on Tuesday night to witness Miss Amy Sherwin's company in selected scenes from Vincent Wallace's masterpiece of English opera—"Mariana." The performance was under the direct patronage of the Governor, who was present, with Lady des Vaux and a party from Government House.

The opera was preceded by the usual musical olio, which apparently gave great satisfaction, nearly the whole of the numbers being vociferously encored. Messrs. Stockwell and Sherwin, notwithstanding the rather serious indisposition of the latter, gave a capital rendering of Gambusi's "The Fisherman," after which Miss Minna Fischer sang "Banbury Cross" with a thorough appreciation of a beautiful ballad that is heard by far too seldom in the concert room. In response to applause that would not be denied Miss Fischer repeated "On the banks of Allan water" in a style that could hardly be excelled, improving greatly on her first rendering of this plaintive melody. Mr. Henry Stockwell was in capital voice and scored a decided success in his plaintive "Good-night, beloved." He was, of course, encored, and respected with "When other lips," in which, singularly enough, he failed to reach anything approaching a high standard of excellence. Mr. John Lemmon's selections on the flute were admirably played, while Mr. Geo. Clatsam's piano accompaniments and his rendering of Liszt's "Rakoczy March" left nothing to be desired.

From a dramatic point of view the representation of "Mariana" was anything but a success; judged from a musical standpoint, however, it was worthy of almost unqualified commendation. With the single exception of Miss Sherwin the histrionic abilities of the Company are beneath serious criticism, and they have therefore to depend for success almost entirely on their powers of vocalisation. It is further a very great drawback that they are only in a position to represent selected scenes from the opera, thus to a great extent losing the dramatic effect. However, considerable care had evidently been devoted to placing "Mariana" on the stage; the dresses were handsome and the *mise en scene* fairly effective, but we would hint to the management that the Spaniards in the days of Don Caesar de Bazar were not fair-haired nor did they wear light-colored wigs, also that Japanese screens were unknown as drawing room ornaments in Europe during the Middle Ages. This is not capricious fault-finding, nor is it hyper-criticism; when classical operas like "Mariana" are performed, the public have a right to expect the mirror to be held up to something like Nature. A Japanese screen and a fair-haired Don Jose are just as incongruous in "Mariana" as if His Majesty the King of Spain made love to the charming gitana in a "bell-topper" hat and a suit of "dittos."

Miss Amy Sherwin was an attractive and picturesque *Mariana* and stood out alone from the other members of the cast; but "the Australian nightingale" is a long way from being an acceptable exponent of leading characters in high class opera, comparing most unfavorably as an actress with two or three artists who have essayed the *role* in this colony. As a vocalist, however—and her deservedly high reputation has been almost solely achieved in oratorios and ballad singing—Miss Sherwin has had no superior and few equals in this colony.

Altogether thorough and conscientious *artiste*, this lady is the fortunate possessor of a pure soprano voice of excellent quality and extraordinary compass, which has been brought to as near perfection as possible by years of training in the best European schools. Miss Sherwin is naturally most effective in the upper register, and her method is so perfect that she takes the highest notes without the least apparent effort. On Tuesday night Miss Sherwin's most successful *aria* was "Tis the harp in the air," which, strangely enough, was received with comparative coldness by the audience, who, in a moderately effective rendering of "Goesias that are brightest," fairly brought down the house.

We resolve to see the popular vocalist had no sufficient reason to resist the ungenerous demand for an encore, and doubly regretted that she thought fit to introduce into the finest of all English operas such trite rubbish as Allen's "Little bird so sweetly singing"—specially composed, if we remember rightly, to show off Mrs. Allen's (the late Alice May) facility in the delivery of musical fireworks. Stuff of this sort is not operatic music, and however suitable it may be for the

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

INDIFFERENCE TO COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

In what we have now to say, it must be premised at the outset, that all that is affirmed of Chinese indifference to comfort and convenience respects not Oriental but Occidental standards, the principal object being to show how totally different those standards are. Let us first direct our attention for a moment to the Chinese dress. In speaking of Chinese contempt for foreigners, we have already had occasion to mention that western modes of apparel have very little which is attractive to the Chinese; we are now forced to admit that the converse is equally true. To us it certainly appears singular that great nations should become reconciled to such an unnatural custom as shaving off the entire front part of the head, leaving that exposed, which nature evidently intended should be protected. But since the Chinese were driven to adopt this custom at the point of the sword, and since, as already remarked, it has become a sign and a test of loyalty, it need be no further noticed in this connection, than to call attention to the undoubted fact that the Chinese themselves do not recognise any discomfort from the practice, and would probably be exceedingly unwilling to revert to the Ming dynasty's custom. The same considerations do not apply to the Chinese habit of going bareheaded at almost all seasons of the year, and especially in summer. The whole nation moves about in the blistering heats of the summer months, holding one arm aloft, with an open fan held at such an angle as to obstruct a portion of the face. These who, in any part of their lives hold an umbrella in their hands to ward off heat, must constitute but a most insignificant fraction of the population. While men do often wear hats upon certain occasions, Chinese women, so far as we have observed, have no other kind of head-dress than that which, however great its failure viewed from the unsympathetic Western standpoint, is intended to be ornamental. One of the very few requisites for comfort, according to Chinese ideas, is a fan, that is to say, in the season when it is possible to use such an accessory to comfort. It is not uncommon in the summer to see coolies, almost or quite devoid of clothing, struggling to drag a heavy sack, or to steam, vigorously fanning themselves meanwhile. Even beggars frequently brandish broken fans. It is one of the unaccountable phenomena of Chinese civilisation, that this people which is supposed to have been originally pastoral, and which certainly shows a high degree of ingenuity in making use of the gifts of nature, has never learned to weave wool in such a way as to employ it as clothing. It is believed that in ancient times before cotton was introduced, garments were made of some other vegetable fibres, such as rushes. However this may be, it is certain that the nations a whole is at present abominably dependent upon cotton. In those parts of the empire where the winter cold is severe, the people wear an amount of wadded clothing almost sufficient to double the bulk of their bodies. A child clad in this costume, if he happens to fall down, is often utterly unable to rise, as if he had been strapped into a cask. Of the discomfort of such clumsy dress, we never hear the Chinese complain. The discomfort is in the want of it. It is certain, however, that no Anglo-Saxon would willingly tolerate the disabilities of such an attire, if he could by any possibility be relieved of it. In connection with the heavy clothing of winter, must be mentioned the total lack of any kind of under-clothing. To us it seems difficult to support existence without woollen undergarments frequently changed. The Chinese are conscious of no such need. Their burdensome wadded clothes hang around their bodies like so many bags, leaving yawning spaces through which the cold penetrates to the flesh, but they do not mind this circumstance, although ready to admit that it is not ideal. Chinese shoes are made of cloth, and are always porous, absorbing moisture on the smallest provocation. This keeps the feet more or less chilled all the time, whenever the weather is cold. The Chinese have, indeed, a kind of oil boots which are designed to keep the feet warm, but like many other conveniences, the use of them on account of the expense, is restricted to a very few. The same is true of umbrellas as a protection against rain. They are luxuries, and are by no means regarded as necessities. Chinese who are obliged to be exposed to the weather do not as a rule think it important, certainly not necessary, to change their clothes when they have become thoroughly wet, and do not seem to find the inconvenience of allowing their garments to dry upon them, at all a serious one. While the Chinese admire foreign gloves, they have none of their own, and while Chinese mittens are known, even in the extreme north they are rarely seen. One of the most annoying characteristics of Chinese costume, as seen from the foreign standpoint, is the absence of pockets. The average westerner requires a great number of these to meet his needs. He demands breast pockets in his coats for his memorandum books, pockets behind for his handkerchiefs, pockets in his vest for pencil, tooth-pick, etc., as well as for his watch, and in other accessible positions for the accommodation of his pocket-knife, his bunch of keys, and his wallet. If the foreigner is also provided with a pocket watch, a riding boot-heel, a corkscrew, a boot-button, a pair of tweezers, a minute compass, a folding pair of scissors, a pinball, a pocket mirror and fountain pen, it will not mark him out as a singular exception to his race. Having become accustomed to the constant use of these articles, he cannot dispense with them. The Chinese, on the other hand, has few or none of such things; if he were presented with them, he would not know where to put them. If he has a handkerchief, it is thrust into his bosom, and so also is a child which he may have to carry around. If he has a paper of some importance he carefully unites the strap which confines his trousers to his ankle, inserts the paper, and goes on his way. If he wears outside drawers, he simply tucks in the paper without untying anything. In either case, if the band loosens without his knowledge, the paper is lost—a constant occurrence. Other depositories of such articles are the folds of the long sleeves when turned back, the crown of a turned-up hat, or the space between the cap and the head. Many Chinese make a practice of ensuring a convenient, although somewhat extravagant supply of ready money, by always carrying a cash in their ears. The main dependence for security of articles carried in the folds, and which a small purse, the tobacco pouch, and pipe, and similar objects are attached. If the goods works loose, the articles are liable to be lost. Keys, mustache combs, and a few ancient cash, are attached to some prominent button of the jacket, and each removal of this garment involves care-taking to prevent the loss of the appendages.

If the daily dress of the ordinary Chinese seems to us objectionable, his nocturnal costume is at least free from criticism on the score of complexity, for he simply strips to the skin, wraps himself in his quilt, and sleeps the sleep of the just. Night-dress he or she has none. It is indeed recorded that Confucius, as he lay in his sleeping dress to be half as long again as his body. It is supposed, however, that the reference in this passage is to a robe which the Master wore when he was lying, and not to an ordinary

light-dress; but it is at all events certain that modern Chinese do not imitate him in his robe, and do not fast if they can avoid it. Even newborn babes, whose skins are exceedingly sensitive to the least changes of temperature, are carelessly laid under the bed-clothes, which are thrown back whenever the mother wishes to exhibit the infant to spectators. The sudden chill which this absurd practice occasions, is thought by competent judges to be quite sufficient to account for the very large number of Chinese who before completing the first month of their existence, die in convulsions. When children have grown larger, instead of being provided with diapers, they are in some regions clad in a pair of burlap bags, partly filled with sand, the mere idea of which is sufficient to fill the breast of tender-hearted western mothers with horror. Weighted with these strange equipments, the poor thing is at first trotted to one spot, like the frog which was "loaded" with a k shot. In the particular districts where his custom prevails, it is common to speak of a person who exhibits small practical knowledge, as one who has not yet been taken out of his "earth-trowsers!"—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

March 9th, 1889. This is the last overland courier mail, and as we learn, the steamers arriving in Tientsin on the 1st, our last per last and present courier will reach much sooner than the previous ones, via Chinkiang. For several days the weather has been unusually mild, and the ice begins to look as if it might break at any moment. Yesterday and to-day the wind has been from the north and is blowing with tremendous force. There is an attempt at snow, but it is completely overawed by the dust which from its peculiar colour, must have come all the way from the plains of Mongolia. The thermometer (Fahr.) from 32 deg. minimum yesterday, dropped to 13 deg. this a.m. No doubt the river will be open in a few days, but it is not an advantage to have the ice broken up too soon, as it will be floating up and down all the longer, and it will be almost useless for vessels to enter, for there are no cargo-boats for landing or shipping cargo. Several missionaries have returned from distributing the funds of the Relief Committee and report that the distress has not been exaggerated. Much good has been done and thousands of natives who otherwise must have died of starvation are being kept alive, but unfortunately the matter does not end with winter and there are many points to consider in regard to helping the Chinese. *Mitoh, et al del Caldera* does not enter into the thoughts of these poor people. They are patient, phlegmatic, indifferent, or whatever the quality may be, which enables them to bear pain, trouble and injustice, a tenth part of which would breed a revolution in western lands—but self-help, except for the moment, they don't understand. So in a happy-go-lucky sort of mind they feel that they will be fed somehow or other. If not, well, it cannot be helped! Can we let them starve after keeping them through the winter? What are they to do? They have no land or houses to speak of. No seed for the future harvest. The animals that helped to till the ground are dead from starvation, or have been killed for human food. Where is the labour to come from to plough and manure the fields? A grand problem for the Celestial Government! Easily solved! Build a railway from Moukden to the Yangtze, or to Peking, or Kirin, or anywhere, but build a railway. It will pay, and meanwhile keep thousands alive, and enrich China!—N. C. Daily News.

THE HEREDITARY CRIMINAL.

In the police court at Wellington (N.Z.), the other day, Kate Moore, a wild, red-headed maidenaedged 27 years, recorded her 34th infraction of the statutes of her native land, and for the hundred-thousandth time the representatives of the law as made and provided by the legal system of an alleged civilised land acknowledged that all their elaborate machinery was a failure, and that they did not know what on earth to do next. The prisoner, it was stated in evidence, had commenced inflicting the law at the early age of 17, and ever since she had only been released from gaol to break the heads of the first available citizen, or to commit some other act of violence or language, and then to lock her up in old familiar quarters. During her brief career she had conspired against every prison regulation in the land, and had come off best, and she had tried every imaginable form of prison discipline, and had professed to be rather pleased than otherwise with the experiment. She had harassed every magistrate with whom she came in contact, and worried every gaoler, and broken every bye-law and statute and Act of Parliament that had come under her notice, and after ten years' contest with this one red-headed girl of 27, the whole legal system of the colony stood an acknowledged failure and a fraud of the first magnitude.

It is the old problem of hereditary criminality over again. Sometime, no doubt, in the intervals of her gaol experiences, this particular prisoner will find time to marry, and a family will be born and reared in various prisons and penitentiaries which will prove a fearful expensive and disastrous responsibility for their native country. Mrs. Cooper, a benevolent San Franciscan, in a paper read before the Prison Convention of the Pacific Coast, gives a few statistics which serve to foreshadow what that household will be like—It appears that from a single pregnant child a wealthy couple in New York State had come a poisonous stock of criminals, vagabonds, and a upon, imperilling every dollar's worth of property in the community. Not less than two persons have been hanged, and the lives of hundreds of others have been perverted and depraved.

The criminal mother's fate we may make a guess at, but judging from the foregoing statement, what will be the fate of the criminal mother's offspring? Before the hereditary criminal of civilisation the prison discipline—their life is a dull, dreary, and short catatonic of so much bread and water, oakum picking, and hard labour, and his longer catatonic of so much "solitary"—stands against, knowing, if not confessing, that his scheme of treating criminal human nature as if it were a bull to be put into a health by a spoonful more or less of skill, is one of the direst and baldest of the myriad bad and dreary fancies of officialdom. That the hereditary criminal should confound the prison discipline is neither matter of wonder nor importance, for he is nearly always a hopeless, cut-and-dried variety of military and naval discipline. Neither is it of much consequence that he or she should be the professional philanthropist—the tame prig with the tracts, the gospels, and the subscription-list, who is perpetually organising some new society, and appointing a secretary and president, and opening a set of books by double entry in which to keep an accurate record of his cut-and-dried Christianity—for no one expects anything at his hands save dull platitudes and a carefully audited balance-sheet. But when it is necessary to acknowledge that the hereditary criminal has baffled the combined force of law, religion, science, and book-keeping, the case becomes a terribly hopeless one, indeed.

For science, after all, has about as little to suggest as the helioplasm and the knock-knave,

broken-down prophets. Some little, indeed, it knows about the cause, much about the effect of criminality—but there for the present science halts. The naturalist affirms that criminality, like consumption and lunacy, is hereditary, that in fact it is a species of lunacy; that the hereditary criminal is precisely what society has indirectly made him by its treatment of his forbears, and directly, by its treatment of himself, that he is merely the apotheosis of centuries of the brutality of the ruling class, the natural issue of starvation, filth, the bulks, whippings at the cart-tail, the convict ship, banishment, and the galleys. Had he an ancestral home and portrait gallery, then among his ancestors, near or remote, we should discern his archetype. The malefactor germ in the turbid blood of his race may have lain dormant for generations; his mother may have been ear-marked a saint of the first water; his father may have been a minister's churchwarden of such cast-iron probity as to be safely trusted with untold millions on uncounted collection plates; his grandfathers may have been decent, but somewhere in the murky past, shrouded now by the black pall of the oblivion, that covers the just and the unjust alike, there dwelt, linked, sole, and killed when free, crouched, mouthed, and writhed beneath the prison whip, or severely shook the prison chains when captive—a something that might have been a devil or an ape, but was a felonious man or woman—the ancestor of the modern criminal, in his or her turn the offshoot of older criminal stock.

This is what science affirms. What says society? Society is loftily indifferent. Have we not, in effect, police, judges, prisons? Are there not men in high positions who weight to a grain of the meat, fat, burger, and potatoes to a criminal may eat; the size, shape, and hardness of the bed he should lie on, the work he should do, and the hours, days, or years he should be caged, maddened, and silent? What more would you have? Not much, perhaps. Yet, meanwhile, the hereditary criminal continues to exist, to marry, or procreate unobscured by priest and unconfuted by law. And society looks on and concludes that this part of the question is none of its business. When the new generation has grown up society imprisons them and in prison they graduate and perfect in crime; society teaches them religion and they add hypocrisy to their vices. Finally, when society, as often as it nags them, it has proved nothing and rid itself of nothing it has merely branded the children with the stigma of their parents' shame and thereby surely perpetuated the criminal class. Our judges, viewing criminality from a case-hardened professional standpoint, and through a haze of horsehair and wool, have one remedy only—penal servitude; penal servitude for 10 years, for life—more penal servitude. Our prison inspectors, even in their wildest reformatory nightmarches, never soar beyond "diet" and "solitary" while our prison chaplains seek to regenerate human jackals and wolves by sloshy "advice" and tracts at "6d. per gross to the trade."

So, year in and year out, the old farce of brute force versus vice goes on, and crime, spite of all the modern tinkering of shibbolethed doctrines, decreases only in official statistics. It has become perhaps slightly more intelligent and studies how to work within the pale of the law, but that is all. The man whose ancestors were footpads often substitutes bankruptcy for highway robbery, or safely thieves from the widow and orphan under the veryegis of the law, or maybe runs a swindling syndicate. Yet, despite some changes in criminal modes there is still a gigantic host of sworn enemies to decency, sobriety, honesty, and society, which for them consists of "coppers," "beaks," judges, and warders. Society, save when it makes its living by them, ignores the existence. But how much longer, let us ask, can society afford to ignore the grim and shadowy multitude of hereditary moral lepers crouching in corners, courts, and fetid byways—ready to spring? Ready, aye, thirsting to have its shrunken limbs in the blood of its enemy, society; even as the gaunt and terrible viragos of France bathed in blood high a century ago.

Silently but swiftly the time approaches when society must think about this problem—must not only think, but act. Science must leave awhile the glorious wonders of astronomy, electricity, and the like, and take a scientific glance at the hereditary criminal. It must do more. It must begin the study of him and his disease the same wonderful gifts of patient observation, research, and logical reasoning, and the same bold precision in experiment that it brings to the study of the stars, or the hidden forces of nature. In other branches science has done wonders, but in this one direction the world stands very much where it did in the days when it believed in "rain-makers" and magicians, and beat tom-toms and blew trumpets to scare away comets and other celestial phenomena. Yet, after thousands of years of criminal coercion and repression—what has been gained?

But should science decide at last that there is no remedy for crime and that it is impossible to minister to the mind diseases, then let the law attack the evil at the root, and let it be logical for once in its long career of dreary and illogical Bumbledom and foolishness. For if the hereditary criminal is incurable—if all the resources of the criminal code, of the Church, and of the colleges are of no avail, and if it is his fate to be a criminal to the end of his days, and to rear a race of criminals who, in their turn, will pass the moral poison on to their descendants—then it were more merciful to him, to his unborn children, and to the world to give him a sniff of something so subtle yet so strong that it would carry him straight and painlessly to Nirvana, or, if may be, to some other existence, where "society" is kinder because wiser, wiser because more in accord with Nature's external laws—knows how to extract the criminal venom by means other than the stupid, brutish prison and wasteful gallows-tree.—Sydney Bulletin.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "AMOV," Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. H. G. G. 28th March, 1889. [389]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE Steamship "FLINTSHIRE" Captain Dwyer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 7th April. This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 28th March, 1889. [143]

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of H.E. Sir G. W. DES VUEUX, K.C.M.G., AND LADY DES VUEUX.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1889.

AMY SHERWIN, the distinguished PRIMA DONNA of COVENT GARDEN, HER MAJESTY'S, CRISTAL PALACE, &c.

Acknowledged by Press and Public to be the most accomplished Lyric Artist who has ever visited the East, (and this opinion has been endorsed by the leading papers and the public of Hongkong.)

Assisted by her ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 28th March, Third and Fourth Scenes from "TROVATORE."

SATURDAY, the 30th March, GRAND REGIMENTAL COMMAND NIGHT.

Under the Patronage of Col. FORBES-ROBERTSON and Officers of the A. & S. Highlanders. Donizetti's entire Comic and Romantic Opera THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, with the assistance of Members of the Band of the A. & S. Highlanders, by kind permission of the Col. and Officers.

Owing to many requests the Performances hereafter will take place on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

MONDAY, the 1st April, GRAND SCOTTISH NIGHT, including Scenes from Sir WALTER SCOTT'S THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD., where Seats can be secured in advance for any night of the Season. Soldiers in uniform 50 cents to Back Seats, other Prices as usual.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M. HUGO GORLITZ, Manager. Hongkong, 28th March, 1889. [380]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "NIZAM"

will leave for the above place, about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [3]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

M.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIEST, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GANGES," Captain T. J. Alderton, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcel and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing. A Silk and Lumber for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th March, 1889. [1]

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Consignment, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 25th March, 1889. [2]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SUSSEX," Captain Longley, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 25th inst. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 31st instant or they will not be recognized. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 25th March, 1889. [275]

Intimations.

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 4.30 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be consequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$600,000 legally current in the Colony of Hongkong by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$30 each. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting, sanctioning the increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be offered to the Members registered on the day of the confirmation of the resolution in proportion to existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom such Shares offered, such Shares shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion. Dated the 22nd day of March, 1889.

By Order of the Board, A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

HONGKONG-RIFLE ASSOCIATION. MONTHLY HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP AND A PRIZE OF \$5.

200 AND 100 YARDS. ENTRANCE FEE 50 CENTS.

THE first Competition will take place next SATURDAY, 30th March, at 3 p.m. Intending Competitors must send in their Entrance Fee to the Honorary Secretary before 4 o'clock p.m. next FRIDAY, 29th inst. Members who have not paid their subscription for the current year will not be allowed to compete.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. c/o Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1889. [58]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company would desire their Customers who are suffering from bad light or defective burners, to notify the same to the Under-signed, and steps will be taken with all possible despatch to remedy the defects pointed out.

Upon Application, and where required, ordinary gas burners will be supplied and fixed free of charge.

Special burners and globes will be supplied at cost price, or on loan at a nominal rental. The Gas Fitting Department of this Company is under thoroughly efficient European supervision, and all orders and complaints will receive prompt attention.

F. W. CROSS, Manager. Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [321]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD CALL OF TEN DOLLARS per Share is due on the 2nd day of April, 1889, as per Article No. 33 of the Company. Shareholders will please pay the amount due upon their Shares to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [320]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents in Hongkong and China. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [314]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR, 1888.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1888, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 1st March, 1889. [276]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN. Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for "Globe" and "Sole" Watches. CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [607]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a Branch of our establishment at Hongkong in the HONG OF SWEET CHEANG, No. 48, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the Firm.

MALCAMPO & Co. Amoy, 16th March, 1889. [365]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE from the Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

P. RYRIE, Chairman. Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [341]

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous (even if that event occurs during the first twelve months)—may be secured by a payment at the rate of 1/- per quarter if so commenced at age 57 7 6 (n.b.)

£ 7	7	6	.....	20
£ 8	14	2	.....	25
£ 10	11	2	.....	30
£ 13	4	10	.....	35
£ 17	15	8	.....	40
£ 27	12	6	.....	45

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured. For instance a man who had assured at 45, after five years' payments would be entitled to a Paid-up Policy for £500 free of future payments as explained in Prospectus.

Note—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. 659-2

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$333,333-33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$18,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Mr. SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1884. 1

